Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
JUNE 14, 1924

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Drawn by Nina E. Allender.

Speaker: As Abraham Lincoln said, "The government for the people, by the people, and—"

Woman's Party: And how about Equal Rights for men and women?

Feminist Notes

Citizenship Of British Women

THE question of the citizenship of married women was discussed recently in Parliament. Mr. Penny, Member of Parliament, asked the Home Secretary whether he was aware that a British-born wife of an American citizen, wishing to visit her native land, cannot obtain a passport either from the State Department of the United States, because she is not an American subject, or from the British Consul, because she is not a British subject; and whether it is possible to remove this anomaly and disability attaching to British-born wives who have not relinquished their birth-right. Mr. Henderson, the Home Secretary, replied: "Yes, sir; but the incapacity to obtain a national passport does not prevent the British-born women in question from visiting their native land. It has been arranged that on making the appropriate affidavit they may be granted the necessary facilities by British Consuls. This is all that the British Government, as at present advised, can do to meet the difficulties arising from the recent American legislation under which a foreign woman does not, on marriage to an American, acquire American nationality." Mr. Penny then asked: "Will the right honorable gentleman make overtures to the United States Government in that direction, to see if this anomaly can be removed?" Mr. Henderson replied: "Yes, I am quite prepared to make overtures to them." Mrs. Wintringham, a member of Parliament, then asked: "Will the Home Secretary give consideration to legislation that will allow a British woman to retain her nationality on marriage and so bring English law into line with American legislation?" To this question the Home Secretary gave no answer, and the discussion of the subject ended.

British Conference On War

A CONFERENCE on the Prevention of War, organized by the International Council of Women, was held recently at Wembley, in England, under the Presidency of the Marchioness of Aberdeen. The sessions were devoted to the educational aspect of the problem, including the development of a peace outlook. The rights of racial minorities and the rights of the wage-earners also occupied the sessions. In the course of the discussion Margaret Bondfield, member of the British cabinet, reiterated the British Government's decision to adopt the Eight-hour Day Convention. International economic problems were also discussed. After discussions of democratic control in foreign affairs, the League of Nations, and disarmament, the Conference closed with an address summarizing its results by the Marchioness of Aberdeen.

Equal Pay For British Teachers

A MASS-MEETING was held in Trafalgar Square, London, on May 10th, to demand Equal Pay for men and women teachers of the same professional status. The chair was taken by Miss Conway, president of the N. U. W. T., and the speakers were Members of Parliament and leading women teachers.

Italian Women to Be Appointed Inspectors

IN a recent issue of the *Attivita Femminile Sociale,* organ of the National Council of Italian Women, is an account of a measure providing for the appointment of women inspectors. Although the positions carry no remuneration, the Italian feminists consider that the opening of these positions to women is a victory for the woman movement. Two women inspectors have already been appointed by the prefect in Sienna.

Decrees Affecting Women In Italy

IN the same issue of *Attivita Femminile Sociale* is the text of several Italian decrees to be presented to parliament, which are of interest to women. The first is directed against the white slave trade and contains provisions intended to fulfill recent international agreements on this subject. Another carries out the conventions of the first international labor conference regarding the work of women and children.

On Women Affiliating With Parties In France

La Francaise, organ of the National Council of French Women, has asked the various women's organizations of France for their opinion on the question of suffragists affiliating with any of the existing political parties. The answers are published in the April 26th issue. Mme. Schlumberger, president of the French Union for Woman Suffrage, states that she believes that little good can be accomplished by women affiliating with parties at present; that after the vote has been won each woman will then join with the party that best represents her views, but without surrendering her right to independent action on matters of peculiar interest to women.

Mme. Schlumberger says that she is strongly opposed to the creation of a separate woman's party. Mme. Marua Verone, editor of *Le Droit des Femmes,* points out that even if women wish to join a party at present, their choice is very limited, since only the Socialist and the Young Republican (Catholic Democratic) parties admit them to full membership. Amelie Hammer, president of Le Union Fraternelle des Femmes, writes that her organization has decided to operate outside of political parties.

Feminist Book By French Woman

Juliette Francais Raspail has published a book on "The Woman of Day Before Yesterday and the Woman of Tomorrow" (Union Fraternelle des Femmes, 77, rue Blanche, Paris). Mme. Raspail gives the history of woman through the ages in condensed but readable form. The nineteenth century is reserved for a later and more detailed study. The author concludes with a statement of her ideal for the woman of the future: "A mother respected and honored, a worker paid according to her capacity and no longer according to her sex."

Greek Women To Work For Suffrage

THE National Council of Greek Women is demanding woman suffrage. The affiliated organizations are now taking a vote upon whether to limit their demands to municipal suffrage at first or to proceed at once to the fight for full Equal Rights.

Bulgarian Women Work For Equal Rights

THE Union of Bulgarian Women, composed of forty-eight clubs, is working for equal civil and political rights with men. The present situation in Bulgaria is such that the women are unable to send delegates to international conferences, but within the country itself they are very active.

Woman Librarian Of Great Library

IN an article on "The Significance of the Morgan Library" in the April number of *Antiques,* George H. Sargent has this to say in regard to its librarian:

> "The keeper of these literary and historical treasures is a woman qualified by education, taste and enthusiasm for her task. Miss Belle de Costa Greene, the librarian, studied at Princeton, specializing in early printed books, when Junius Morgan, the elder Mr. Morgan's nephew, was librarian there. Coming to the J. Pierpont Morgan library as librarian, she took up the work with enthusiasm, and soon Mr. Morgan learned to place full confidence upon her judgment in the selection and buying of books. She went abroad and earned the respect and sympathy of other great librarians, soon becoming an authority on the matters under her charge. When the library building was completed and Mr. Morgan's interest was aroused in making his Caxton collection unequaled, Miss Greene was given a free hand, and in no small degree to her is due the completeness of the library in many lines. To scholars and to book-lovers she has always been ready to extend a helping hand, and both at home and abroad is recognized as an authority on rare books."

With The Political Conventions

GRATIFYING reports have come to the Woman's Party Headquarters during the past week regarding the state branches' work in securing the support of the Equal Rights Amendment plank from the delegates to the national political conventions.

From Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, one of the leaders of the Colorado branch of the Woman's Party, comes news that many of the delegates to the Republican convention at Cleveland will give their wholehearted support to the Equal Rights Amendment plank. Among those who have already signified their intention of backing this plank at Cleveland are: John T. Vivian of Denver, member of the National Republican Committee; C. C. Hamlin of Colorado Springs, member of the National Republican Committee; George H. Shaw of Fort Collins, Republican state chairman; Mrs. Verner Z. Reed of Denver, delegate-at-large, and a life member of the Womans' Party. Dr. Spencer also writes that letters have been sent by the Colorado branch to the entire Republican delegation, urging support of this plank.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, member of the national council of the Woman's Party, reports to National Headquarters that Coleman Du Pont, delegate to the Republican convention, has pledged his vote for an Equal Rights Amendment plank in the Republican platform. She writes that Mrs. Ethel Du Pont, another of the delegates from Delaware, is a Founder of the Woman's Party, and deeply interested in the Equal Rights plank.

The twelve delegates from Mississippi to the Republican convention are unanimous in agreeing to work for the inclusion of the Woman's Party Amendment in the platform, writes Mrs. Ellen B. Crump, chairman of the Woman's Party in that state.

Mrs. Clarence Smith, New York chairman of the Woman's Party, reports that many of the delegates from New York have promised to work for the inclusion of the plank in the Republican platform. Joseph H. de Bragga, delegate from the Second Congressional district, has written to the New York City Headquarters that he will present the Equal Rights resolution to the platform committee on the first day of the convention.

Alice Paul, vice-president of the Woman's Party, arrived in Cleveland a few days before the convention opened to superintend the last plans for presenting the Equal Rights plank to the convention. She was accompanied by Lucy Branham, national organizer for the Woman's Party. Maud Younger, congressional chairman; Mrs. Genevieve Allen, national organizer; Mrs. Valentine Winters, the legislative chairman of the Ohio branch; Mrs. Arthur A. Kellam, the New Mexico chairman of the Woman's Party, have also arrived in Cleveland to assist in the campaign for the Equal Rights program.

The Equal Rights plank to be presented by the Woman's Party delegation to the Republican platform committee reads:

> "The National Republican Party pledges itself to do everything in its power to establish equal rights for men and women throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction, and to this end to give its active support to securing the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the National Constitution which is now before Congress."

The following is part of an account from the *Washington Post* on the arrival in Cleveland of the Woman's Party leaders. It reads:

> "Cleveland, Ohio, June 8.—Women advocates and opponents of the proposed constitutional amendment to give equal rights before the law to men and women pitched camp here today. Then the fun began.
>
> "Within a few minutes after the arrival of the Woman's Party leaders a score of high privates were stacking literature advocating the amendment and stringing their colors around the lobby. Miss Younger began routing sleepy leaders out of bed to arrange for a hearing before the resolutions committee, and Miss Paul started selecting speakers for the presentation proposal.
>
> "Advocacy of the amendment at this convention is only a small part of the campaign plan of Miss Paul. She revealed today that she has 'dusted off the old card index files' showing the records and pledges of candidates, which aided so materially in winning the suffrage fight, and would bring them into action soon. Members of her party already have canvassed a majority of the delegates to the Republican convention, she said, and all of them probably will be interviewed before the convention adjourns."

Plans are also being made for the Democratic National convention when it meets in New York City following the Republican convention. A hearing on the proposed Equal Rights plank took place this week before the Woman's Advisory Committee, of which Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt is chairman.

The Election Conference

Preceded by the Students Conference

August 1, 2, 3, 1924

At Meadowmount, In the Adirondacks

Meadowmount Is A Few Miles From Elizabethtown And Westport, N. Y.

Program

Friday, August 1st

2.30 P. M.—**Conference of National Students' Council of the Woman's Party.**

Election of officers for the National Students' Council.

[All members of the National Woman's Party who are college or university students are eligible to vote at the Students' Conference.]

8.00 P. M.—**Meeting of Inez Milholland Committee of the Woman's Party.**

Annual election of officers.

Saturday, August 2nd

11.00 A. M.—**Business Meeting**

Of Life Members, Founders, members of National, State and Local Committees, and members of Committees of Professional Councils of the Woman's Party—

To determine upon the election policy of the Woman's Party.

2.30 P. M.—**Business Meeting continued.**

[All members of the Woman's Party are welcome at these business sessions of the conference, but, by vote of the National Council, only Life Members, Founders, members of National, State and Local Committees, and members of Committees of Professional Councils are eligible to vote at the business sessions.]

4.00 P. M.—**Automobile Trip to Lake Champlain and Other Points of Interest.**

Sunday, August 3rd

3.00 P. M.—**Equal Rights Pageant to Raise Funds for the Election Campaign.**

For further information write to

National Headquarters of the Woman's Party

Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

Equal Rights

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues..... $10.00
Associate Members..... $1.00
Founders.....$100.00
Life Members.....$1,000.00
Endowers.....$5,000.00
Sustainers.....$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
[House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

Government Discriminations

HARDLY a day goes by without a new instance of discrimination against women by our national, our state or our local government. They occur even in fields which are sometimes considered as woman's own. For instance, the United States Civil Service Commission recently announced open competitive examinations for "trained nurse, Panama Canal Service, at $120 a month for women and $125 a month for men; trained nurse (psychiatric), Panama Canal Service, at $135 a month for women and $140 a month for men."

These discriminations are so frequent and so widespread that it is difficult to guard against them and remove them, one by one. While the attention of women interested in raising the status of women was turned recently, for example, toward securing equality in the bonus, this discrimination in the Civil Service arose. While we turn our attention to protesting against this Civil Service discrimination, another discrimination somewhere else will arise. Every bill that comes up in Congress must be carefully watched or, lo and behold, discriminations against women are likely to creep in. Establishing and preserving Equal Rights in this piecemeal way is difficult and insecure. We must have a national Equal Rights Amendment that will forbid any discrimination on the ground of sex throughout our country. Only in this way can those constantly recurring petty discriminations against women be effectively and permanently ended.

An Obvious Consequence

IN 1843 there appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* a poem entitled "The Cry of the Children," signed by the name of Elizabeth Barrett. Many People had never before heard of the young poet, and had never before thought seriously of the topic of which she wrote. The poem was called forth by Mr. Home's report as assistant commissioner on the employment of children in mines and factories. In this poem Mrs. Browning pours forth the instinctive protest of women against child labor:

"Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow come with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
And *that* cannot stop their tears.

"The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest;
The young fawns are playing with the shadows,
The young flowers are blooming toward the west—

"But the young, young children, O my brothers,
Are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free."

The passage of the child labor amendment is perhaps the most vivid answer that time has supplied to the critics of the feminist movement, who constantly assert that "woman suffrage is a failure," and that "women have accomplished nothing with their votes." For a weary century the cry of the children exploited in industry fell upon deaf ears, but close upon the heels of woman suffrage the child labor amendment has passed.

There are some who will say that this is merely a coincidence; that the child labor amendment was bound to pass anyhow, but it is a striking fact that the protection of child life has, over a period of many years or in widely separated countries, progressed synchronously with the emancipation of women. We believe that nature herself acts as the arbiter in this matter, and that the maternal instinct freed from its chains not only has, but will, lend constantly to them safeguards around the young.

"Our blood splashes upward, O gold-heaper,
And your purple shows your path!
But the child's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath."

There is something in the hearts of women so tuned that "the child's sob in the silence" brings a deep and instant response. Child labor developed, flourished, during a period when women were in almost complete subjection; now, thank God, with women at least politically free, this blot in the 'scutcheon will soon be forever removed.

Will Equal Rights Amendment Benefit Women in Industry

By MAUD YOUNGER

Editor's Note.—Miss Younger is National Congressional Chairman of the National Woman's Party, Former Member of the Waitresses Union, and Delegate to San Francisco Labor Council; Former Treasurer of The Woman's Trade Union League of New York; Former Vice-President of The National Consumers' League.

TO remove discriminations against women, so far as may be done by the law, in the industrial and every other field, the Woman's Party is sponsoring the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution. It is working for this Amendment in order that women shall have equal opportunity with men to secure employment and promotion as well as equal pay for equal work. It realizes that laws which regulate the hours, conditions and remuneration of labor of women only, and not of men, frequently prevent women from securing employment and promotion.

The Woman's Party does not presume to say whether working women shall achieve better conditions through organisation or legislation, since it is not a labor organization. Nor does it oppose either, since it is not an employers' association. But, as an organization dedicated to the welfare of women, it says that if there is to be labor legislation it must benefit women, and not handicap them in their struggle for a livelihood, and that this can be done by making such laws apply to men and women equally, as is already the practice in various other countries.

The chief forms which this special legislation applying to women, but not to men, in industry takes, is in regard to:

1. Prohibited occupations. 2. Seats in stores. 3. Hours of labor. 4. Minimum wage. 5. Night work.

The Equal Rights Amendment will not remove these protective laws. It will simply mean that the protective laws can no longer apply to one sex only. In various states and countries these laws have already been equalized so as to apply to men as well as women. What has been brought about in these places can be brought about everywhere so that there will no longer be a sex basis to industrial laws. Examples of industrial laws which are already equal between men and women are the following:

1. Prohibited Occupations

In California there is a constitutional provision that *no one shall be disqualified on account of sex* from entering into or pursuing any lawful business, vocation or profession. (Calif. Const., Art. 20, Sec. 18.)

2. Seats In Stores

The Florida law provides for seats *for both men and women* employes engaged in mercantile or other business pursuits. (Sec. 5068, Rev. Gen. Stats.)

3. Hours Of Labor

Oregon has a 10-hour law for *all persons* (*men and women alike*) working in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments. This law has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court. (Secs. 6708-6710 of 1920 Code, as amended, Laws 1923, Ch. 122, Bunting v. Oregon, 243 U. S. 426.)

Georgia has a 10-hour law for *all persons* (*men and women alike*) working in cotton or woolen manufacturing establishments. (Sec. 3137, Park's Code.)

Mississippi has a 10-hour law for *all persons* (*men and women alike*) working in cotton mills or knitting mills and manufacturing or repairing establishments. (Hemingway's Code, Secs. 4516, 4523, 4525, State v. Lumber Co., 103 Miss. 263.)

A large number of states have eight-hour laws which cover *all state employes, men and women alike.* For instance:

Oklahoma's Constitution, Art. 23, Sec. 1, provides: "Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the state or any county or municipality."

4. Minimum Wage

Minimum wage regulations *on the basis of occupation and not on the basis of sex* have been established, for instance, in England by the Trade Board Act of 1909. The principle that wage regulations should be on a *non-sex basis* was observed by the U. S. War Labor Board. (Rule 73.)

The United States Supreme Court, in declaring unconstitutional the District of Columbia minimum wage law applying to women and not to men, emphasized this point of view as the "present-day trend of legislation as well as that of common thought and usage, by which woman is accorded emancipation from the old doctrine that she must be given special protection or be subjected to special restraint in her contractual and civil relationships." (Adkins v. The Children's Hospital, 261 U. S. 525.)

5. Night Work

In the case of occupations which the community feels should not be carried on at night, legislation *for men and women alike* has been the custom in Norway.

Affect Of Special Legislation

The unfairness to working women from laws applying to women but not to men is instanced in the laws prohibiting night work for women only, which a number of states have passed. In New York, for example, after this law took effect, women disappeared from behind soda fountains and candy counters on the evening shift and were replaced by men. One firm alone dismissed between eighty and ninety women. A news company which operates most of the news stands and had always used older women to whom the alleged moral hazard of night work was a farce, dismissed the women and replaced them by men. This law also closed employment to women pharmacists, and to waitresses on the evening shifts, when "tips" are largest—and so on. In the printing trade women proof readers and linotypists were replaced by men on newspapers, and though later they were able to get themselves exempted from this law, other groups have not been so powerful.

This tendency to restrict women's opportunities seems to be on the increase, for, though in the beginning of enacting this type of legislation the hour at which women must cease work was placed at 10 P. M., an attempt was made in a recent Rhode Island legislature to place the hour at 6 P. M.

However desirable special labor legislation applying to women but not to men may have seemed in the *transition* stage attendant upon women's entrance into industry, it represents a transition stage. Women are now in industry, and the number of self-supporting women is steadily increasing. It is not fair today to link women with children in legislation. The only just thing is to place women on an equal footing with men, with whom they must compete. This will be accomplished, in so far as the law can accomplish it, when the Equal Rights Amendment has become a law.

From Sweden

Editor's Note: The following is an extract of a letter from the editor of Hertha, a feminist magazine, published in Stockholm.

"IT is with the greatest interest that I follow your campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment, and I wish you success out of my heart. I think those women slain with blindness, who do not see that your line is the only right thing.

"Yours Sincerely,

"ELLEN KLEMAN"

Guess In Which Country

By RUTH FINNEY

Editor's Note: Miss Finney is on the staff of the Scripps Newspaper Alliance Service and wrote this story for this service. It has been published by the Service in papers throughout the Country.

READ these stories and then guess in which country they occurred.

Mrs. Womack lost her suit for injuries to herself received in an accident. Her husband then brought suit for the same injuries on the grounds that he had been denied her comradeship and domestic services as a result of her injuries, and this suit was allowed to stand.

Mrs. Bernhardt's husband became an invalid through injuries received in an accident. Mrs. Bernhardt sued for damages, saying she had been denied care, protection, companionship and aid of her husband. She lost her suit.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. separated and both sought custody of their two children. The fitness of the wife was never questioned, but the court gave the babies to the father, because he had a little property and the wife had none.

Laws in the same political subdivision entitle the husband to his wife's services without pay and provide that where the two acquire property by joint effort after marriage it is his property, not hers.

Mrs. Reynolds cared for a boarder in her home, an old man suffering from cancer, who agreed to pay for her nursing. She nursed and bathed him, washed his clothes and dressed the cancer twice daily for eight years. At the end of that time a court awarded the pay due for her work to her husband.

In this same place girls have been allowed, for two years only, to attend the state university. They cannot enter now until they are 20, though boys enter at 16. The girls must also pass a harder entrance examination.

The mother of an illegitimate child is punished if she does not care for it. The father has no responsibility.

A widow loses custody of her child if she remarries.

Only a woman can commit prostitution, say the courts. Men found in houses of ill-fame are not arrested.

Women may not serve on juries.

Women may not, constitutionally, be elected to the legislature.

No, you guessed wrong. The country is the United States.

To you who live in the more enlightened states, these stories will sound incredible. They are taken from actual cases in New York, Virginia, Missouri, Iowa, Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina, Texas and West Virginia.

These stories are being told by members of the National Woman's Party, who are seeking passage of a constitutional amendment providing that "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction." The measure is now before Congress, and the largest and most energetic women's lobby since the days before universal suffrage is busy at the capitol.

Other powerful women's organizations oppose the Equal Rights Amendment, saying it will wipe out women's welfare legislation now existing. The National Woman's Party answers that it will merely subsitute "persons" instead of "women" in these laws. "The others seek to mitigate women's slavery; we seek to abolish it," the Woman's Party says.

The Education Of Women

A Review By JANET FOUTS

Editor's Note: Miss Fouts is a recent graduate of Radcliffe. She is at present on the staff of the Congressional Library.

"The Education of Women," by Willystine Goodsell, gives a summary of old and new theories of the capacities of womankind. Here modern scientific method throws into sharp relief the false assumptions and preconceived ideas of early writers.

Three fundamental positions, states this treatise, were assumed by G. Stanley Hall and the old school of thinkers: "(1) that the male is the agent for variation and progress, whereas the female is the conservor of existing values; (2) that differences between the sexes 'in every organ and tissue' extend to the mind in such wise that sex in mind is no less marked than sex in body; (3) that the health of high school and college women, especially in regard to menstruation is unfavorably affected by pursuing the same intellectual program as that of men."

In refutation of these theories, this treatise gives an account of investigations by Dr. Karl Pearson and more recently by Dr. Leta Hollingworth and Dr. Helen Montague, which have wholly failed to support the theories of the older school. Measurements are cited showing, if anything, a tendency to greater variability on the part of the female.

To what, then, it is asked, should we attribute the patent difference in achievement of the two sexes? Dr. Leta Hollingworth is quoted as suggesting that "woman's biological function of reproduction has so conditioned her that eminence in the fields where mental energy is publicly recognized has been extremely improbable." Elizabeth Woodbridge is quoted as pointing out that the cards are stacked against girls from birth by lack of that attitude of expectancy which attends boys. She says: "With girls there has been no question 'whether or not she has it in her.' It has been taken for granted that she 'hasn't it in her.'"

Recent mental tests embodied in the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Scale for Measuring Intelligence are also reported in Goodsell's book. They show a middle range almost exactly the same in extent for the two sexes—"all quite contrary to the traditional belief that both feeble-mindedness and exceptionally superior ability are more frequent with boys than with girls!"

Dr. Hollingworth is also quoted as pointing out: "'Even if it were determined that men actually do vary more in mental traits than women, still nothing would be proved regarding their inherent variability,'" since intellectual variability in women has had no opportunity for survival.

Turning to the second point, where Dr. Stanley G. Hall had assumed sex to exert a powerful influence over mind as well as body, Goodsell shows that, while there was indeed a slight difference manifested between the children tested by the Binet-Simon methods, this slight superiority was, on the part of the girls, tested. He states that this superiority as shown in these tests "probably rests upon real superiority for age."

Further inquiries into the instinctive differences in interests and emotional range are quoted, but are inconclusive, owing to the ineradicable factor of environment.

The third point, as to the adverse effect of higher education upon the health of women, would seem to require little consideration today. The conclusion of Carroll D. Wright is quoted that girls "have in general entered the college in good health and passed through the course of study without material change in health."

Functional periodicity is considered in its effect upon the efficiency of women. Here Dr. Hall's ideas, strengthened by some incomplete data furnished by Voitsechovsky, have attained wide credence. The treatise under review cites recent valuable studies on functional periodicity made by Dr. Leta Hollingworth and Dr. E. H. Arnold; studies which have resulted in conclusions opposite the Hall theories. Dr. Hollingworth says: "Careful and exact measuring does not reveal a periodic mental or motor inefficiency in normal women." * * * There is a description

of the tests, both mental and motor, and her results are quoted in full.

The studies of Dr. Arnold which are quoted are even more impressive. By careful experiment with 238 girl students in a normal school of gymnastics in New Haven he established not only the possibility, but the desirability of normal exercise at this time. "Within two years," he states, "the student * * * reduced her incapacity for work during the menstrual period to a negligible quantity."

Goodsell concludes by saying: "In summarizing the conclusions of this chapter it may be said that the positions taken by Dr. G. Stanley Hall and numerous other writers appear to be grounded far more upon opinion than upon experimental evidence. More specifically, their claims that the male is the agent of variation and progress; that physiological sex differences are paralleled by mental sex differences, and that the health of young women, especially during functional periodicity, is adversely affected by a college course, have by no means been established. On the contrary, such scientific evidence as exists rather undermines than supports such positions."

In the Field

Ohio

A LUNCHEON meeting was given by the Columbus, Ohio, members at the Maramor Restaurant on Tuesday, May 27th. Mrs. Ivor Hughes, state chairman, presided. Representatives from the Business and Professional Women's Club, the American Association of University Women, the Altrusa Club and other organizations were present. Mrs. Mary Murray of Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of the Industrial Council of the Woman's Party, spoke on "Industrial Equality." Representatives from the men's labor organizations and the street railway company were also present.

The Woman's Party Committee in charge of the luncheon were Mrs. Ivor Hughes, Mrs. James M. Rector, Dr. Gillette Hayden, Mrs. Edith Goshen, Mrs. Elsa Hasbrook, Miss Hazel Bower, Miss Maude Beller and Miss Mary Brandon.

The *Columbus Dispatch* of May 25th gives the following account of Mrs. Murray's speech:

"To put before the women of Columbus the views of the women in industry in regard to the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, Mrs. Mary A. Murray of Brooklyn, N. Y., chairman of the membership committee of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, spoke at a luncheon Tuesday on 'Industrial Equality.'

"Mrs. Murray is president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Women's League and leader of 800 railroad workers who advocate equal rights for women in industry. She took up her railroad job when she became a widow with five small children to support. 'For thirty years in New York, before equal suffrage, women railroad workers had equal rights with men—the same privileges, the same hours, the same conditions, the same wages,' she says.

"'But the ink was hardly dry on the signature to the bill giving women the vote, when the 'uplifters,' society women and welfare workers, induced the legislators to put through a bill 'to protect the health and morals' of the women railroad workers by prohibiting them from working more than eight hours, and prohibiting night work. The first thing we women knew, we were let out of our jobs and replaced by men who could work at night and who could work the 'swing hours' required to take care of the rush period in railroad work.

"'There were about 300 women on the railroads in Brooklyn and New York—most of them mothers with dependent children. They were frantic. We organized our women's equal opportunity league and eventually got that law repealed.

"'If there is any class of women who need Equal Rights more than any other class, it is working women, who depend upon their weekly wage for their very existence. They need an equal chance with men.'"

California

MAUD YOUNGER'S stay in California has been utilized to the utmost by the California Branch, of which Mrs. Genevieve Allen has just been appointed state organizer.

Besides a number of small luncheons and teas to which prominent women have been invited to meet Miss Younger and to discuss the Equal Rights Amendment, the branch gave a large tea at the Fairmont Hotel on May 15th, at which about one hundred and seventy women were present. At this meeting Miss Younger presented the Equal Rights case very fully, and many of those who had come for information became enthusiastic converts to the cause. At this tea the branch had as its guest Miss Sara P. Grogan, member of the National Council from Georgia, who recently organized a Woman's Party group in San Diego.

Three large and many small meetings were addressed by Miss Younger in addition to the Fairmont tea. The large meetings were those of the Business and Professional Women's Club in San Francisco and in Oakland, where the most influential women in these groups showed an unlimited enthusiasm for the Woman's Party amendment, and the Sunday class at the first Congregational Church at which Miss Younger, Mrs. Kent and Mrs. Allen were the pulpit guests of Dr. Gordon at the services following Miss Younger's address. This is one of the most important forums in San Francisco.

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From The Press

Men Still In Control

IDA CLYDE CLARKE

June Pictorial Review.

"THE first work women were allowed to do outside the home was for the benefit of the poor, the needy and the afflicted of the earth. And yet the millions of dollars expended annually for charity and philanthropy are spent by men. In the city of New York alone there are said to be 2400 organizations that raise annually $50,000,000 for such work, and yet scarcely one organization of any consequence has a woman executive at its head.

"Teaching was the first vocation allowed to women outside of domestic work, and yet men administer our school funds, and they have reserved almost entirely to themselves the better-paid superintendencies and the more influential memberships on school boards. They levy and collect our school taxes and say how the money is to be spent.

"Men are far in the lead of us in the professions; in very few of them are women given the same opportunities as men.

"Men are in absolute control of the commerce of the world. They are the captains of industry, and they hire—but are seldom hired by—women. The big boss of big business is a man, not a woman.

"Men make and administer the laws under which we all must live. They hold the public purse-strings, hire the public servants, control all of the election machinery and make all political party platforms.

"Women are still obliged to work indirectly in their efforts to influence public opinion in regard to the great humanitarian measures for which they stand. It is generally conceded that the newspapers constitute the strongest factor in the forming of public opinion. But no woman makes up the front pages of newspapers. No woman controls the editorial policy of any newspaper of any consequence in the world. Every avenue of approach to the public conscience and the public mind, through the press, is controlled by men."

Support

Manchester, Vt., Journal, April 5.

"POSTING NOTICE. — My wife, Lucy M. Emerson, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby give notice that I will pay no bills of her contracting after this date.

"MYRON EMERSON,

"Manchester Depot, Vt., March 31, 1924.

"Advertisement. 52-3.

"NOTICE.—I, the wife of Myron A. Emerson, did not leave his bed, because it belongs to my sister; and as for my board, it was brought to me by my mother up to the time of her death, and since then by my sister and brother. I left the house he rented when he ordered me out, threatening to set me out on the ground otherwise; and that after he had struck me and pulled my hair, to which I have witnesses. I know better than to ask for credit on his account, for he owes everybody in town.

"MRS. LUCY EMERSON,

"Manchester Depot, Vt., April 3, 1924.

"Advertisement. 52-3."

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EDITH AINGE: *Treasurer*

NETTIE TRAIL: *Auditor: C. P. A.*

RECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7th, 1912, to May 28th, 1924, $1,255,728.90.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, May 28th, 1924, to June 6th, 1924. (Half the membership fees are retained by the State Headquarters. The half of these fees sent to National Headquarters are listed below):

Mrs. F. L. Gerke, N. Y.	$1.00
Per Illinois Branch:	
Mrs. Augusta G. Batchelor	50.00
Miss Bertha Rudolph	2.50
Miss Josephine A. Wendell	.25
Miss Katherine Fisher	5.00
Mrs. Annie Belle Balmer	5.00
Per California Branch:	
Miss Jessica Lee Briggs	.50
Miss Eva Deutsch	.50
Miss Fidelia Jewett	.50
Miss Isabelle L. Charles	.50
Mrs. David Starr Jordan	.50
Miss Isabelle Van Canteren	.50
Mrs. O. E. Chaney	.50
Miss Mary Lockey	.50
Miss Louise Bayard	.50
Mrs. C. E. Burke	.50
Mrs. L. Lapachet	.50
Mrs. M. M. Morgan	.50
Mrs. Pacheco	.50
Mrs. M. S. Alderton	.50
Mrs. Dora Powell	.50
Mrs. Anna E. Peck	.50
Miss Winifred Dresbach	.50
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Mrs. Harold Hacke	.50
Mrs. M. L. Gillogly	.50
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Mrs. L. A. Kelley	.50
Mrs. Leila Meredith	.50
Miss Lillian O'Hara	5.00
Mrs. G. S. Achilles	5.00
Miss Jessie C. Hanscom	5.00
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Miss Margaret Stover	5.00
Mrs. William Kent	5.00
Mrs. James E. Tucker	5.00
California Branch	22.50
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Mr. John Preis, Col.	5.00
Miss Helen E. Jones, Mass.	1.00
Gen. Anson Mills, D. C.	100.00
Per Ohio Branch:	
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Miss Anna A. Moore	.50
Mrs. F. C. Roe, Va.	10.00
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Mrs. L. L. Kahle	10.00
Miss Anna M. Patton	.50
Miss Sally Peters	.50
Mrs. Georgia Clarke	5.00
Miss Thatcher	2.50
Miss Mildred E. Walters, Va.	1.00
Mrs. Mary F. Harrison, Va.	1.00
Dr. Clara Louise Thompson, Ga.	1.00
Mrs. Annie W. Mahood, Pa.	10.00
Mrs. Annie P. Lewis, D. C.	1.00
Sale of literature	14.34
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	80.00
Total receipts, May 28, 1924, to June 6, 1924	$483.59
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to June 6, 1924	$1,256,212.49

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